

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1962

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Philippians 2: 5: Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus.

Almighty God, may this moment, set aside for prayer, be one of high and holy communion when in fellowship with one another we are brought, by Thy spirit, under the sovereignty of the mind of Christ, His humility and obedience, His purity and peace.

We acknowledge sorrowfully that we are living in a world where many are distressed and disappointed, turning their eyes upon the ground whence no help can come rather than heavenward and unto Thee in whom all the perplexing questions and lofty aspirations of our hearts find their answer.

Grant that in response to the winsome overtures and persuasions of our divine Lord we may open widely the windows of our minds to the truth that sets us free and the love that never fails but makes us equal to all the demands of our day and generation.

Hear us in His name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, April 5, 1962, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2768. An act to promote the foreign policy of the United States by authorizing the purchase of United Nations bonds and the appropriation of funds therefor.

JOINT MEETING TO RECEIVE THE SHAHANSHAH OF IRAN

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may be in order on Thursday, April 12, 1962, for the Speaker to declare a recess for the purpose of receiving in joint meeting his Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee

on Armed Services may have until midnight tonight to file a report on the military construction bill H.R. 11131.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

ACTIVITIES UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 385)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith the 15th semiannual report on activities carried on under Public Law 480, 83d Congress, as amended, outlining operations under the act during the period July 1 through December 31, 1961.

JOHN F. KENNEDY.

The White House, April 9, 1962.

HOW TO CHOKE OFF A RECOVERY: THE FEDERAL RESERVE DOES IT AGAIN

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Reuss] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. REUSS. Mr. Speaker, the recovery from the 1960 recession, promising until a few months ago, shows serious signs of petering out.

The administration has predicted a balanced budget for fiscal 1963 based upon revenues from a projected gross national product for the calendar year 1962 of \$570 billion. But now, according to Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges, gross national product for the first half of 1962 is not meeting expectations. Thus, tax revenues will be below those expected, and the precariously balanced budget will be out of balance. Colin Stam, of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, has already estimated a fiscal 1963 budget deficit on the order of \$4 billion.

Unemployment, too, has not been reduced as fast as hoped. It now looks as if we would not be able to reach our modest goal of a 4-percent unemployment rate until the second half of 1963, if then. While the present unemployment rate of 5.5 percent is below peak recession levels, a long-term unemployment has just recently begun to increase again.

The rate of nonfarm housing starts, seasonally adjusted, has steadily declined every month from October 1961.

Consumer purchasing has not expanded at the rate hoped for by Government economists.

While our international payments situation has been improving, the progress made can well be frustrated by our lagging recovery rate. Foreign central bankers are particularly sensitive to an unbalanced budget in the United States—

even though they are used to looking the other way when their own budgets do not balance. If we want to keep the confidence of Europe's central bankers, we must do the best job we know how to attain the adequate growth rate which alone can bring about a balanced budget.

What is causing the trouble? What is the reason our recovery is slowing down?

The biggest single reason, Mr. Speaker, is that the Federal Reserve System is up to its old tricks.

Twice before in the last 8 years, the Federal Reserve System has applied the brakes before the economy, emerging from a recession, had a chance to get rolling again. As a result millions of man-hours were lost through unemployment; vast plant capacity went unused; and our growth rate staggered and broke, rather than turned upward.

In the 1954 recession the Federal Reserve System, very properly, made available to the banking system net free reserves on the order of \$500 million. By 1955, with the country emerging from a recession, the Fed decided to apply the brakes. Net free reserves—the true unused lending capacity of the banking system—were lowered to around \$300 million, and later, in 1956 and 1957, the banking system was actually placed in a net borrowed position.

By 1958 we had another serious recession, and the Fed—locking the stable after the horse was stolen—then raised net free reserves again to \$500 million. But by the autumn of 1958 recovery had started. So the Federal Reserve promptly lowered its net free reserves so that 1958 saw the banks once again in a net borrowed position.

I do not wish to seem a partisan in my criticism of the Federal Reserve System for choking off recovery from the 1958 recession. Let us take a look at what two prominent Republican economists had to say about the Fed's performance.

W. Allen Wallis, dean of the Graduate School of Business at the University of Chicago, was Vice Chairman of President Eisenhower's Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth. In a speech last May, Mr. Wallis said:

The Federal Reserve Board tightened up the money supply in 1959 overvigorously and overpromptly as a move against inflation. But the inflation wasn't there.

Arthur Burns was Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under the Eisenhower administration. Last April, Mr. Burns, taking a backward look at the Fed's monetary performance, accused the Federal Reserve of choking off business recovery in 1959 by tightening credit with excessive vigor.

On June 1 and 2, 1961, the Joint Economic Committee, of which I have the honor to be a member, was conducting its annual review of the Federal Reserve System, Mr. William McChesney Martin, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, was before the Committee. I congratulated Mr. Martin and the Federal Reserve System for helping to combat the recession of 1960 by maintaining net free reserves, as it had done for the first half of 1961,

at the level of \$500 million. And then I said:

I would like to express the hope that the Federal Reserve from here on out will keep its free net reserves in the banking system at something like the present level of half a billion until we get the unemployment rate down, not to 6 percent, not to 5 percent, but to some lower percentage, call it 4, if you like, which will enable the economy to grow, and us to make a dent in unemployment (hearings, p. 100).

Chairman Martin replied:

Well, I appreciate your comments, Mr. Reuss, and I want to say that the Federal Reserve deplors the unemployment situation just as much as you do, and is just as anxious as you are to lower it.

I cannot forecast what the future policy of the Open Market Committee will be, but I will certainly bear in mind your comments, and I am sure that all the members of the Open Market Committee will be very glad to have your observations. But I am absolutely convinced that, in the overall picture, artificially cheap money would not contribute to reducing the unemployment picture.

To which I replied:

I am not for artificially cheap money, but just for the kind of money you are now producing, and should keep on producing until unemployment is down to a manageable level.

Much to my delight, Mr. Speaker, the Federal Reserve System then proceeded to keep free reserves at around the \$500 million level for the months following that June 1, 1961, colloquy. Free reserves, at the \$549 million level in June, were still at the \$517 million level in November. The recovery continued nicely.

Practically all through 1961, the Fed Open Market Committee, which—by buying or selling securities in the open market—controls the level of reserves of the banking system and thus the money supply, pursued this adequate-money policy. As the minutes of the Open Market Committee meeting every 3 weeks show it wisely decided to let well enough alone through June and July and August and September and October and November 1961.

But, alas, this performance was too good to be true. On December 19, 1961, the Fed returned to its old habit of choking off recovery, learned in 1955 and 1959. The Open Market Committee issued an economic policy directive for a somewhat slower rate of increase in total reserves than during recent months, and with emphasis on continuance of the 3-month Treasury bill rate at close to the top of the range recently prevailing.

To their credit, Govs. G. H. King, Jr., and George W. Mitchell voted against the directive on the grounds that the time had not yet arrived for any modification of policy in the direction of less ease.

The new tight-money policy was soon in taking effect.

The 90-day Treasury bill rate, which was at 2.4 percent in November 1961, promptly jumped up to 2.75 percent, where it has since remained.

The money supply, which had been increasing steadily throughout 1961 and had reached a peak of \$144.9 billion in December 1961, declined in January and February 1962. In the second half of February, the last date for which we

have figures, money supply had dropped to \$144.2 billion, a decrease from December of \$700 million.

Free reserves likewise felt the onslaught of the new tight-money policy. By February 1962, they had dropped to \$424 million. They rebounded slightly to \$444 million by February 14, and have been lower ever since. Free reserves were \$350 million on March 8, \$353 million on March 22, and \$369 million on March 28, 1962. This low level of free reserves means that great numbers of banks, particularly city banks, are "loaned up"—without any ability to lend money, except as an old loan is paid off, or as securities from their portfolios are sold. Indeed, in February, commercial banks had to sell \$1.2 billion of U.S. securities, at least partly in order to meet even a small part of the demands of businessmen, homebuilders, consumers, and other loan applicants.

Now, it is perfectly true that in the last few weeks the interest rate on long-term U.S. bonds, and on other long-term securities, has softened slightly. This softening, however, has been in spite of, not because of, Federal Reserve monetary policy. Investors have become somewhat more pessimistic about the economy's growth rate, and are hence switching from stocks to bonds, which raises bond prices and lowers bond yields.

The Federal Reserve System, I regret to say, is at it again. Having tasted the heady wine of tight money when the economy was recovering in 1955 and 1959, it has now reached for the same old bottle again just as the economy was beginning to recover.

The remedy is clear. The Federal Reserve System ought promptly to repeal its destructive policy decision of December 16, 1961, and supply the economy with adequate credit—net free reserves at least at the \$500 million level. Two bouts with the tight-money bottle in a decade are enough.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REUSS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Can the gentleman give me the answer to a question that has been troubling me for some time: Why the \$50 million that was used to buy 245 million French francs on March 1 of this year did not come out of the International Monetary Fund rather than out of funds controlled by the Federal Reserve System? Can the gentleman tell me why?

Mr. REUSS. I think I can explain the Federal Reserve System's position in that. The International Monetary Fund does not buy and sell foreign currency for the account of any one of its member countries. If a member country wants to acquire foreign currencies for its own purpose, it has to buy these itself. The Treasury of the United States since 1933, pursuant to the Treasury Stabilization Fund that has been set up for that purpose, does, therefore, deal in foreign currencies. As far as I am concerned, this is a salutary function. The Federal Reserve got into this business only recently.

It will interest the gentleman from Iowa that I and other members of the Committee on Banking and Currency expressed a good deal of interest in just what the Federal Reserve was doing when Mr. Martin appeared before us within the last month. We wanted to be very sure, and I know the gentleman from Iowa will agree with our philosophy there, that Congress retain some knowledge of and control over what the executive departments were doing. As the result of that inquiry we wrote into the report of the House Committee on Banking and Currency on the payments legislation that was before this body last week a very definite requirement that the Secretary of the Treasury, the politically responsible officer in this country, charge himself with the responsibility of setting and formulating our international economic and financial policy with particular regard to this matter of buying foreign currencies, so that the Congress would have one place to look to and so that uncoordinated activities could not go on.

In specific answer to the gentleman's question about the \$50 million purchase in French francs which was made just a few weeks ago, I think that that purchase probably was in the national interest. I think that is so because 3 or 4 weeks ago turned out to be a time when the franc was purchasable at a fair exchange rate. I think it is well to have in our kitty some foreign currency so that if the dollar should once again be placed under strain we can do what we can to bail it out.

However, and now I come to what I think is the more appropriate answer to the gentleman's question, the primary duty of helping maintain the dollar as an international reserve key currency is and should be on the International Monetary Fund. It is significant that in the past this country, the United States, has been a very generous participant in the International Monetary Fund. Now that the dollar itself has international problems, it is only meet, right, and proper that the International Monetary Fund help us more than it has in the past. The purpose of the payments agreement which was passed by this body last week was to impose that kind of obligation on the International Monetary Fund.

Mr. GROSS. Let me get this straight. Is it possible to use the funds from the International Monetary Fund for the purpose of buying other countries' currencies in order to defend the position of or stabilize the dollar in the international money market?

Mr. REUSS. Yes, it is. Technically this is true right now. However, the purpose of the payments agreement legislation which went through this body last week was to get additional funds into the International Monetary Fund. The unhappy truth is that today the Fund holds only negligible quantities of French francs, Italian lira, West German deutschemarks, and other very strong continental currencies. Under the agreement which this body of the Congress ratified, the International Monetary Fund would put itself in a position where it may lay its hands on \$3 billion

worth of these key continental currencies, leaving aside pounds sterling and of course our own currency, the dollar. When that is done, and I hope it is done quickly, then it will be true that this country can avail itself of the offices of the International Monetary Fund to get its hands on currencies like French francs.

When that happens, I would hope that we would use the International Monetary Fund for that purpose, and not feel it so necessary to buy these currencies ourselves out of our own dollar stabilization fund.

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman will yield further, with the Federal Reserve using \$50 million as it did on March 1 of this year to buy French francs; is that not contributing to and widening the imbalance of our dollar transactions rather than helping?

Mr. REUSS. The gentleman's Midwestern horseshoe arithmetic is very good as usual. This is a criticism I have of infinite activities by either the Treasury or the Federal Reserve to buy foreign currency. In a sense it is bootstrap lifting, because we have to buy the foreign currency with dollars. In defense of our money experts, I would say this:

There are times when in a particular week the dollar looks strong and the franc looks relatively weak and when it may make sense to get a few of these foreign currencies into our kitty. But I think the gentleman is on essentially sound ground when he says, you cannot lift yourself by your own bootstraps, if you spend \$50 million to buy francs, you are \$50 million shy on your balance of payments to the extent that you have done that. I think the gentleman, by the same token, would agree that this technical operation, if conducted by competent people who know what they are doing, can moderately help us in the central problem that we are confronted with, which is, as the gentleman, I am sure, would agree, getting and keeping a sound full-employment economy at home, and bringing our international payments into balance, and then seeing that raids and runs on the dollar are warded off by the kind of international cooperative action which does not place all the burden on Uncle Sam. Would the gentleman agree with that statement?

Mr. GROSS. Yes, I certainly do. I am pleased to hear the gentleman state that, after all, it comes back to the integrity of the dollar, and that we can best maintain the integrity of the dollar by taking care of our finances reasonably and logically with balanced budgets in this country. It seems to me that this is where we must maintain the integrity of the dollar—here at home. I want to say to the gentleman, I did read the hearings, with a great deal of interest, and particularly the questions which the gentleman from Wisconsin asked of Mr. Martin as well as Mr. Dillon on the subject—and, perhaps, I stated it wrongly—of the divided authority to use our money in an attempt to stabilize the dollar in the international money market. I agree completely with the gentleman that this ought to be concentrated in one

place so that we will know precisely what we are doing.

I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. REUSS. I thank the gentleman. I do not think the gentleman misstated matters when he referred to the divided authority. That is the way the situation has developed. I think the Congress by timely action made clear its desire to have that authority concentrated.

URBAN TRANSPORTATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. SHELLEY] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on an issue which President Kennedy dealt with in his message on transportation delivered to the Congress recently. I refer to one of the most urgent and important domestic issues facing the Nation, namely, that of urban transportation.

Mr. Speaker, the Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Department of Commerce have recently undertaken field investigations of the problems of urban transportation. Their findings support the need for substantial expansion and significant changes in the urban mass transportation program authorized in the Housing Act of 1961.

Based on these studies, the President, in his message on transportation, has urged the Congress to provide Federal financial aid and technical assistance to help plan and develop the comprehensive and balanced urban transportation that is so vital to the great majority of our citizens. I join with President Kennedy in urging your support of such a viable Federal program which has such an important bearing on the future financial and economic well-being of our country.

Mr. Speaker, I refer to the problem of traffic congestion in our great metropolitan areas—the great urban centers of our Nation which are, at once, home for three-quarters of our population, the centers of our culture, research, and education, the headquarters for our great corporate endeavors, and the wellspring of our Nation's wealth.

It is ironic in an era in which we are making stirring advances in space transportation that the problem of ground transportation in Metropolis, U.S.A., lies festering and unattended. Colonel Glenn traveled halfway around the earth last February 20 in less time than it takes millions of our workers to travel from their homes to their jobs.

We can look forward confidently to still greater advances in space transportation. But our prospects of unsnarling the traffic jams on our metropolitan highways and freeways are dismal unless this Congress provides the same kind of leadership and assistance that put our Nation's space program into orbit in a period of only a few short years.

A variety of factors have contributed to the congestion problems now facing our urban centers, three of which seem to stand out as particularly important. First is the great population explosion

the United States has experienced in the past 20 years. But even more significant than the overall increase in the number of people is the fact that the bulk of population growth is occurring in our metropolitan areas, particularly in the outlying regions of these areas. Half of our urbanites now live in "Suburbia" compared to 1 in 3 in 1950. This rapid expansion of metropolitan fringe areas has greatly increased the strain on the transportation facilities of our great urban centers and is threatening the fiscal solvency and economic survival of core cities.

Second, Federal housing activities and programs have accentuated this dispersal process. In particular, Federal home loan guarantee programs have promoted single family home ownership in suburban areas at the expense of the central cities. The growing scarcity of urban land has pushed these suburban housing developments further and further away from the economic employment hubs of our metropolitan regions. The lack of Federal programs to encourage the provision of suitable housing alternatives in downtown locations for middle income families has given additional impetus to the exodus of many city families. As a result a distressing number of older cities are becoming ghettos of low income and minority families, the tax base of these cities has become seriously eroded and urban transportation problems multiplied.

Last, the Federal highway air program by encouraging ownership of private automobiles has contributed to the decline in public transportation facilities. It is now increasingly evident in most cities that facilities for both private and public transportation are needed if traffic congestion downtown is not to stifle our urban centers. Traffic jams in our city streets are now costing the Nation some \$5 billion each year in lower downtown commercial sales, lower tax revenues, lost time and wages, extra fuel consumption, and faster vehicle deterioration.

All these problems are accentuated in my home State of California, which will become the most populous State in the Nation before the end of this year.

The problem of traffic congestion in California centers in the two great metropolitan regions of San Francisco and Los Angeles, which account for nearly three-quarters of the State's total population and for some \$21 billion of the State's total assessed valuation of \$29 billion.

In a very real sense, California's economic future is highly dependent upon the economic vitality of San Francisco and Los Angeles metropolitan areas. And the economic health of California is, of course, of direct concern to the Federal Government in many important ways.

Thus, the traffic congestion—particularly the morning and evening peak hour congestion—which today threatens to strangle the economy of these regions should be a source of great concern to all of us.

We have not been idle, I can assure you, in our efforts to cope with these

problems. Next to education, California annually spends more on highways and freeways than for any other purpose. This State money combined with Federal aid highway grants have enabled California to develop what is generally acknowledged to be the finest freeway and highway system in the world. And we are continuing this program with all vigor.

But despite our herculean efforts and enormous outlays of Federal and State money, we are unable to keep up with the mounting population of people and cars. We long ago came to the conclusion that facilities for the private automobile alone are not enough, and that our highways and streets must be augmented and complemented by superior rapid transit systems.

We are so convinced, in fact, that our metropolitan freeway plans have been based on the assumption that rapid transit systems will be operating in the San Francisco Bay area and the Los Angeles area by 1980.

Both of these great metropolitan regions have made great progress toward building rapid transit systems. In the case of the San Francisco Bay area, a step-by-step program designed to produce the most modern rapid transit system in the world has been underway for more than 10 years.

It has been a decade of pioneering work. The plans which have been developed by the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District have won acclaim from transportation experts throughout the world. For, in essence, these plans provide the first public transportation system ever developed which is able to provide transportation superior to the private automobile and to serve the entire metropolitan region.

Mr. Speaker, it is expected that these plans will be presented to the voters in the San Francisco Bay area at the general election this coming November. It is this schedule which lends a great urgency to our consideration of aid for metropolitan mass transit systems.

Mr. Speaker, transportation authorities throughout the country concede that the fate of rapid transit plans in the bay area could well determine the future of rapid transit planning in other metropolitan areas. If the bay area plans succeed, that success could well mean an immediate renaissance in public transportation everywhere. If these plans fail, efforts to develop new and improved public transportation systems could be set back immeasurably.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, the success or failure of the rapid transit plans for the San Francisco Bay area becomes a national issue of great importance.

The issue in the bay area will be decided squarely on a basis of money. The people of the bay area, time after time, have indicated their desire for a rapid transit system to work with their freeways. The question remaining is whether they will be willing to cast a 60 percent majority vote in favor of increasing their property taxes to pay the estimated \$790 million cost of the proposed system. As you can well realize, Mr. Speaker, obtaining the required 60 percent majority on an issue of such ma-

nor proportions will be a most difficult problem.

If prior to the time the issue comes to a vote this Congress has taken meaningful action to make available the same type of financial aid which it already is making available for highways, urban renewal, and other major problems, I am sure that the chances of passing the bond issue will be increased tremendously.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the November vote in the bay area could well be a test case nationally for rapid transit. Therefore, I believe, it behooves this Congress to hasten its consideration of transit aid legislation and do everything in its power to insure the success of the San Francisco system.

I also urge this Congress to formulate a national policy for a coordinated and balanced transportation system. If we can do this, Mr. Speaker, I believe future historians will record our action among the most important accomplishments of the 87th session. Only by combining the efforts of all levels of government and promoting more comprehensive metropolitan area planning in the field of urban transportation can we solve this urgent problem of 20th-century urban America.

STOCKPILING OF U.S. FOREIGN AID FUNDS

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HARSHA] may extend his remarks at this point and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARSHA. Mr. Speaker, from the recapitulation provided by the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN] and the recent report filed by the Subcommittee for Review of the Mutual Security Program, it is rather obvious that the State Department and the recipients of U.S. generosity are stockpiling our foreign aid funds.

According to the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana—and he should know; he is chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee—there is approximately \$10 billion available in foreign aid funds for obligation and expenditure for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1962. This is not all the foreign aid available by any manner of means; yet the administration is asking for another \$4.9 billion for fiscal 1963.

All of these funds will not be disbursed during 1962, leaving an enormous sum available for later distribution.

Our foreign aid program is directly related to our balance-of-payments deficit; and, unless the outflow of gold and dollars to foreign nations is drastically reduced, our generosity could wreck our own economy.

This survey team of the Subcommittee for Review of the Mutual Security Program recently sent to Korea, Vietnam, and Turkey reported stockpiling procedures of foreign aid funds in those countries.

The mission of this team was to search for evidence of waste as well as failure to accomplish anticipated results.

Many deficiencies observed by this team were not made public because the Executive classified them as secret for fear of giving undesirable information to our enemies or for fear public exposure of them would jeopardize our relations with friendly governments.

Although the survey team did not review every obligation of funds it found many that were carried over from year to year, some as much as 5 years, when they were not utilized as scheduled. The survey team reported that these actions had the effect of stockpiling funds on the chance that they might ultimately be used.

The survey team stated in their findings that 5 years have now passed since the signing of the original project agreement for a dam in Korea and little of a tangible nature has been accomplished. Funds have been obligated in the amount of \$6 million, only \$15,000 has been liquidated and a balance of \$5,985,000 is still being held.

Another project involving \$9.7 million obligated since 1958 is being held in abeyance while local officials make up their minds what to do.

The subcommittee reported that the United States should not go ahead with financing a plant until responsible officials are sure what they want done. The holding of several million dollars to finance construction for a period of years while officials make up their minds does not appear to be justified, however. And with this, I concur.

The report indicated that some \$10 million was being held for future highway use without a precise program or specific commitments for its use in Vietnam. Here again it appears that funds are being stockpiled for future but undetermined uses.

The subcommittee report stated that the survey team discovered in Turkey, expired procurement authorizations with large uncontracted balances being retained as valid obligations. One such instance was a procurement authorization for construction, mining, conveying equipment, and parts. It has \$71,000 uncontracted at June 30, 1961, which should have been deobligated and returned to the U.S. Treasury.

Another reported instance was a procurement authorization for fertilizer in the original amount of \$2.5 million. Of this sum \$1,290,263 was being held as a valid obligation although it was uncontracted and the contracting and delivery dates had expired.

All of which indicated that little if any control or check is made by the United States of these authorizations after they have been once issued. Add these disclosures to what is being withheld from the public and you have an unconscionable situation as far as the taxpayer is concerned.

These revelations by such a cursory examination or inquiry indicate that in all probability there are vast hidden reserves available in all countries receiving our aid and that they are being stockpiled for future use.

All of which points up the fact that a much needed reappraisal of our foreign aid program is long overdue. Unless we call a halt to this stockpiling of foreign aid funds and put some rigid controls on our generosity, we are soon going to find the dollar valueless.

We have to stop taking care of the rest of the world and put our own affairs in order.

DEVELOPMENT OF OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. ST. GERMAIN] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. ST. GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, the two bills which I am introducing today have been recommended by the President for the purpose of expanding and improving the recreational resources of this Nation.

The first of these measures is a bill to provide for the coordination and development of effective Federal and State programs relating to outdoor recreation, and to provide financial assistance to States for outdoor recreation planning. This legislation is based on an extensive and thorough study by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission which emphasized the fact that good outdoor recreational opportunities for all Americans depend on an effectively planned, well coordinated effort on the part of the Federal Government, the States, and private citizens. In addition to legislative action, the President's executive order creating an Outdoor Recreation Advisory Council, and the Interior Secretary's establishment of a Bureau of Outdoor Recreation within that Department will be of great assistance in carrying out the recommendations of the Commission.

This proposed bill will confer on the Secretary of the Interior and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation the appropriate authority to make a national recreation program effective. Also, it would authorize \$50 million in grants over a 7-year period to help the States plan well-rounded outdoor recreation programs.

Some of the functions assigned to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation would be the encouragement of the program itself, the maintenance of a continuing inventory of outdoor recreation resources and needs, the administration of State assistance and the encouragement of interstate cooperation, the carrying on of research and the publication of information, the preparation of a nationwide recreational program, the establishment of educational programs to make the people of our country aware of the advantages of outdoor recreation, and the promotion of cooperation with other agencies in carrying out the program.

While the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission recommended funds for planning, land acqui-

sition, and loans to help States to meet the matching payments, the bill I am introducing suggests only planning grants at this time. After the various studies have been made, we can better evaluate our remaining needs in this area.

If this measure is enacted, the type of program envisioned by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission can become a reality.

The second measure I am introducing—a bill to establish a land conservation fund—is intended to complement the first measure.

There is need for a fiscally responsible means of financing the eventual acquisition of land for outdoor recreational purposes. This bill establishes or authorizes the needed new revenue sources. These sources include:

First. Proceeds from entrance, admission, and other recreation user fees on Federal land and water areas.

Second. Proceeds from the sale of Federal surplus nonmilitary real property.

Third. That portion of the gasoline excise tax for gasoline used in boats which is now refundable under existing law.

Fourth. Revenues from a new system of annual Federal user charges on recreation boats.

A portion of the revenues realized from these sources would be transferred to the general fund of the Treasury to help offset the costs of acquiring additional lands for public recreation and fish and wildlife enhancement at Federal reservoirs, financed through project appropriations to water resources agencies. The remaining revenues will be transferred to the land conservation fund established by the bill. The legislation also includes advance appropriations of \$500 million so that the program can be begun without delay. The money will be repaid from the sources mentioned. Other recommendations made by the President in his transmittal letter accompanying the draft bill are likewise included.

The importance and urgency of these two measures dictate that they be acted upon without delay. The health and happiness of our Nation can be enhanced by the expansion and development of America's outdoor recreational advantages.

A SCHOOL FOR FORGOTTEN CHILDREN

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, on April 5, I commented on an important health problem that our Nation is facing: The care and training of the forgotten child, the more than 10,000 mentally retarded youngsters who are in need of special care.

It is one of the unfortunate facts of life that we frequently forget those in

our midst who are not adequately endowed, because of the accidents of birth, to cope with their environment and provide for themselves. There are those who care, however, and the Institute for Retarded Children of the Shield of David is composed of people who care and who are working constantly to help the mentally handicapped and to find the causes and cure of mental retardation.

In connection with their efforts I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following article "School for Forgotten Children," which appeared in Today's Health for July 1961:

A SCHOOL FOR FORGOTTEN CHILDREN (By William R. Vath)

Donny was 8½ the day his parents took him on his first ride in a taxi. Quiet and withdrawn, but quick to smile, the tow-headed youngster seemed a little bewildered as the cab pulled up in front of its destination at 1800 Andrews Avenue. He'd never been this far from home before, and the ride through Manhattan was a new and different experience for him.

The third son of a \$90-a-week hardware store clerk, Donny had never been farther away from home before than the supermarket on the corner. And that had only been three or four times when his mother couldn't find someone to watch him. He'd never been to school, either—though both his older brothers had started in first grade when they were 6.

But these things didn't bother Donny. Nor did the fact that he hadn't learned to speak more than a dozen or so words. He did have one reason to be proud, however: he was toilet trained, had been now for almost a year. But Donny felt no pride. Nor did he know or feel hardly any of the emotions of an 8½-year-old boy.

For Donny was mentally retarded. Diagnosis: congenital cerebral defect.

His mother and father knew those words well, and what they represented, though they understood nothing of how this defect came about or why it had to be Donny who was born this way.

Ever since their family doctor had suggested, when Donny was barely a year old, that they put him somewhere he could get special training, the parents had looked for that "somewhere" they could afford on a budget of \$90 a week. They couldn't bring themselves to apply for a place in a State school—their consciences would never let them do that.

So Donny stayed at home, while his family endured the pain, the confusion, the frustrations of every parent of a mentally retarded child—and, most of all, the feelings of guilt that they weren't doing something for him. Now it was getting worse; the other boys were growing up and Donny was becoming a burden for them too.

Then the parents heard about the Shield of David Institute for Retarded Children. They heard that here a family could pay as little as \$1 a month for special schooling, speech therapy, tests, individual psychotherapy, and counseling services.

Of all the tragedies of parenthood, one is perhaps most stark and painful: The day a mother and father learn that their child is mentally retarded. For of the multitude of human ailments, none is more beclouded with mystery nor so complicated in its origin and range of diagnostic categories.

A classification of these various categories in the Journal of the American Association of Mental Deficiency takes 110 pages. Most of the victims fall into categories where very little is understood of the cause of their illness: mongolism, congenital cerebral defects, and those whose causes aren't even classified.

To most stricken children today, mental retardation is a lifetime handicap. Except

in certain disorders, and providing diagnosis comes early enough, medical science with its present knowledge cannot hold out hope for a cure—only help in training and educating.

To the parents of a severely afflicted child, it means confusion and frustration as they seek aid in trying to do something for the youngster. It means an unending struggle to educate the child in the simplest of tasks—speaking intelligible words, dressing himself, toilet training.

And retardation often means a double tragedy, for multiple handicaps are frequent—bones and muscles that are warped and useless, eyes that don't see properly, ears that don't hear as they should, emotional problems.

And even when they come to realize that only the skill and guidance of professional personnel can help their child, the average parents have trouble finding facilities within their financial means. Training becomes unattainable.

It was to help fill this desperate need that the Shield of David was organized in New York City in 1954. A nonsectarian organization (65 percent of patients are Christian, 35 percent Jewish), it has effectively combined a day school for the training of severely retarded children with a social work guidance program for parents.

Donny's parents were welcomed that first morning by the institute's clinic director, Dr. Joseph Michaels, who introduced them to the school psychologist, a social worker, and a pediatrician. During a long interview, these staff members asked many questions about Donny and conditions at home, and answered many of the parents' questions about the institute.

They explained that the institute's services are divided among three specific areas:

1. For parents of children from birth to 4 years, a home training program, along with parental guidance and casework service.
2. For children from 4 to 7, a daily school training program in an effort to help these youngsters become eligible for special classes of the public schools.
3. For children from 4 to 12, a school-training program geared to their intellectual level and with a view to helping them become ready for public school or other facilities. Donny would be included in this third category.

Of the institute's current active registration of 158 children from all economic groups and all sections of the metropolitan area of New York, 96 attend a part-time day school. Operating 5 days a week from 9 to 5, September through June, the school has 2-hour sessions either in the morning or the afternoon for most of its students. There are also 2 groups of about 15 children who attend a full-day program.

About half of those attending the school are picked up and delivered by chartered buses; the others provide their own transportation or live close enough to walk to school.

The 62 children enrolled in the home-training program (infants to age 4) are visited 1 day each week by either a public health nurse or a teacher.

Donny's parents learned that fees at Shield of David are determined after interviews with a social worker assigned to the case, and depend upon the family's income, size of family, and special expenses involved. At the institute, there are usually 12 to 15 families on the department of welfare rolls. These cases pay the minimum fee of \$1 monthly, which is subsidized by the department of welfare. Another 10 percent of the cases pay the maximum fee of \$50 a month. The remaining 80 percent pays between \$1 and \$15 a month. An initial diagnostic fee is charged for all patients; it ranges from \$5 to \$15, depending on individual circumstances.

Parents' fees supply only 8½ percent of the institute's \$200,000-plus annual budget. The

remainder comes from membership auxiliaries (about 25 percent), the National Institute of Mental Health (about 25 percent), contributing organizations (about 10 percent), and other miscellaneous sources.

The real heart of the entire program, the staff psychologist explained, is the service to parents in helping them understand the child's condition, the daily areas of conflict and stress which parents experience, and the problems of the relationship of the retarded child to other members of the family.

Ready to assist in this demanding task is a professional staff of 34, including a psychiatrist, a pediatrician, an ophthalmologist, a dental consultant, 3 psychologists, a public health nurse, a speech pathologist, 4 speech therapists, a casework supervisor, 4 psychiatric social workers, an educational director, an educational consultant, 11 teachers, a student teacher, and 2 social work students.

After the interview with Donny's parents, the pediatrician took Donny to the diagnostic clinic for a physical examination and psychiatric testing. Diagnosis is complex and difficult; normal psychological tools do not exist for testing retarded children since the normal rules of psychology do not apply to them. Thus, no diagnosis is attempted the first day. Donny's parents learned that this would be decided later at a staff diagnostic and treatment conference, where each case is comprehensively evaluated.

The clinic staff has seen, over the years, the whole range of known and determinable factors in retardation, including those caused by prenatal or postnatal infections, trauma, and metabolic disorders. Among the multiple handicaps they've tried to help have been impairment of sight and hearing, convulsive disorders (including all forms of epilepsy), psychiatric impairment (i.e., emotional and behavioral disorders), motor dysfunction (including all forms of paralysis and unusual muscle movement).

For the past year and a half, the institute has provided full dental care for most of its patients, since care for youngsters with some special conditions is not readily available in the community. For a standard fee of \$60 per child, the program includes a complete examination of the teeth and oral cavity and a routine reexamination in 6 months.

Because of the unique nature of the patients for dental work, all rehabilitative treatment is done under anesthesia in a single session. This includes fillings, extractions, and such restorative and rehabilitative procedures as can be accomplished in an office setting. The institute's dental consultant has invented new instruments and devised new procedures specially adapted to work with handicapped and uncooperative patients.

Aside from prescriptions for tranquilizers in some cases, all special or additional medical attention—such as an electroencephalogram, orthopedic aid, and hearing aids—is referred to family physicians. In welfare cases, a report is forwarded to the appropriate treatment clinic.

The staff report merely makes recommendations; it is entirely up to the family physician to use the information the way he sees fit. These reports are, however, followed up through liaison with the personal physicians by caseworkers. Institute policy prohibits staff members from seeing any patients on a private basis.

When Donny was admitted to the school a few weeks later, his parents were cautioned not to expect immediate improvement. It takes 6 to 8 months of observation to form a clinical picture of each patient. In the meantime, individual goals are established for each child, and a program specially suited to him is developed. Youngsters are graduated into classes by their level of functioning—never by age—with about eight children to one teacher.

The overall target is to help each patient develop his maximum capacities. For some, this may mean the ability to speak the simplest words and to respond to simple words and symbols. For others, it may mean fairly rapid graduation into a special low-IQ class in a public school, and then on to occupational training which may eventually enable them to earn their own living.

Patients are grouped according to individual ability and personality and the emotional and training needs of each. Groups vary from passive, withdrawn youngsters to the more aggressive, stimulated, and responsive. Some classes are made up of children with more predominant emotional disturbance or those with pronounced perceptual difficulties.

The 15 patients who attend the full-day school sessions have been introduced to a reading-readiness program and are progressing to more abstract concepts such as letters of the alphabet and color differences.

Donny's teachers were guided by the psychologist's original analysis, and as the weeks went by, the boy was reexamined periodically to detect areas of change and to provide clues for further concentration.

For some children, individual play therapy sessions with a psychologist are recommended to help introduce them to group situations and to drain off excessive aggression that can't be tolerated in a group of classmates.

Donny's mother and father enrolled in one of two group therapy sessions. Meeting in the evening with other parents, they found they could test and reexamine the awareness they had gained through individual counseling and could express and share some of their feelings of isolation and difference from the rest of the world. They met regularly with the teaching staff and participated in educational forums where training procedures were discussed.

From the outset, Donny took part in the school's speech and language program. Children arrive at the clinic with a variety of communication problems: hearing handicaps, difficulty in articulation, echolalia (echoing words and phrases spoken to them), or the almost exclusive use of gestures rather than words. This last was one of Donny's biggest troubles.

In addition to individual sessions with a speech therapist, the boy sat in on group storytelling, choral speaking, and speech games, and learned to work with speech-music materials.

Helping both child and parents adjust to the school is the job of a central member of the clinic team—the caseworker. From the moment Donny was enrolled, she was in frequent contact with the boy's family—asking questions, putting together a general picture of his development and history and his family's social and psychological values, as well as counseling, advising, and answering the many questions this new experience prompted.

Since the casework contact is a condition of the child's attendance in the institute's school, some parents at first strongly resist becoming involved in the service. They feel they've done their part in applying for concrete help, and to them, the school is the fulfillment of that need.

The idea that they, as parents, contribute to their child's development or retardation is an alien concept to some mothers and fathers. They'd prefer to confine the problem to the child's specific condition rather than accept the fact that mental retardation is a family situation which must be met with the personality, strengths, and resources with which any problem in living must be met.

It's the caseworker's job to help the family achieve this maximum mental health as well as to provide the direction and knowledge which parents need to plan for their retarded child. The caseworker interprets

for parents the school staff's general thinking and evaluation of the child's capacity. She also reports to the teaching and clinical staff on conditions in each child's home and changes in parents' attitudes. This enables the staff to know details of the family situation which affect the patient's development and behavior.

Preparing the family for the child's discharge is another important duty of the caseworker. In Donny's case, the school was the first separation of child and family—as it is in many instances—and from the school a more permanent separation will be possible. By the time Donny is ready for discharge, his family will have been helped to a better awareness of his capacity and needs, and they will come to recognize their own emotional problems and attitudes toward Donny. Thus they will be able to plan constructively for these problems and attitudes.

This will leave the parents with less guilt and less dissatisfaction about what they've been able to do for their boy. When the day comes that they must decide whether to send Donny to a State school or to keep him at home, their decision will represent the healthiest balance for all members of the family.

Or, should a child progress sufficiently to move on to special classes in a public school, the caseworker will be on hand to offer help with the fears and uncertainties that are bound to arise with this new step.

Another important function of Shield of David is research. This is concentrated on finding out how to improve and supplement the institute's services so that more and better help may be given to retarded children and their parents. Underway is an extensive study of the value of working with children of preschool age. The group therapy sessions for parents are also a part of the institute's research; investigators want to know to what degree such therapeutic services improve the child's condition.

Research findings are being toted up on a recently ended 3-year study, and already some general trends are appearing. While most of the children studied do not appear to have improved significantly in strictly intellectual functioning, they have made major gains in social development and self-care. Researchers also note marked improvements in motor development and speech.

Preliminary findings indicate that parents, too, have benefited. They have adopted more positive and constructive attitudes toward the child and his problems and find the home and family situation less tense and stressful than before.

Other products of research at Shield of David are experimental curriculums for infants and for the home training and school groups. Teacher qualifications and competence are being studied in a search for new guideposts in this area. Training procedures and new approaches to psychological evaluation are also being developed.

Difficult decisions are commonplace at the institute. Each staffer is aware of the frustration endured by parents earnestly seeking some relief. Yet not all retarded children profit from the school's services. Some must be rejected in favor of those who can gain most. (During the first 11 months of 1960, 44 of the 64 new children diagnosed were admitted.)

Early experience has taught the institute, for example, that a child of 8 to 10 years who has not yet learned to speak or who is not toilet trained is a very poor candidate for appreciable improvement in these areas. Nowadays the school prefers to concentrate on younger children, even those of severe limitations, whose behavior patterns make them more receptive to learning.

Some of the children rejected are referred to a State school, where they can get the treatment they need in a residential psychi-

atric setting. Some, though retarded, can profit most from association with normal children in an unspecialized nursery, such as a neighborhood day school. Others, it is felt, cannot gain from the institute's program because they need to be away from unhealthy home situations, or because they need more specialized training than the school's part-time program offers.

As the institute has grown, in both size of staff and number of patients, its reputation has spread. Other agencies, such as schools and hospitals, ask to use its facilities; students in this field come to learn; professionals come to observe. Serving as a steady spur to greater efforts is another sign of growth; a constant and growing waiting list.

The dedicated specialists at the Shield of David toil daily in jobs that are at once tremendously satisfying and unending. They are helping a few hundred people find the best emotional solution for the total family in the face of a tragic personal problem. But they are also pioneering in new methods and adding to man's store of knowledge new facts and techniques that may help hundreds of thousands of mentally handicapped and their families. Their research is bringing closer the day when the veil of darkness shrouding the human brain will be torn away and the glare of scientific knowledge will dissolve more of its mysteries.

Yet no one knows better than the people at the Shield of David the mighty challenges ahead.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. LANDRUM, for 90 minutes, on Tuesday, April 10.

Mr. THORNBERRY, for 1 hour, on Tuesday, April 10.

Mr. REUSS, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. DULSKI (at the request of Mr. THORNBERRY) for 1 hour, tomorrow, April 10, 1962.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. ALGER.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. LINDSAY) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. FINO.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. THORNBERRY) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. BAILEY.

Mr. ROSENTHAL.

Mr. HEMPHILL.

Mr. MADDEN.

Mr. INOUE.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 2768. An act to promote the foreign policy of the United States by authorizing the purchase of United Nations bonds and the appropriation of funds therefor; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 23 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 10, 1962, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1908. A letter from the Chairman, Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting a copy of the "Interstate Commerce Commission Activities, 1937-1962," which is a supplement to the 75th annual report of the Commission, transmitted January 10, 1962; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1909. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to provide for the popular election of the Governor and government secretary of the Virgin Islands, for the transfer to the Government of the Virgin Islands of the assets and obligations of the Virgin Islands Corporation, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1910. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting one copy each of certain laws enacted by the Legislature of the Virgin Islands in its 1961 regular and special sessions, pursuant to the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands of the United States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1911. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to permit applications for entry under the public land agricultural laws to be filed only for lands designated as open to such application, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1912. A letter from the president, Congressional Medal of Honor Society of the United States of America, transmitting the Annual Report of the Congressional Medal of Honor Society of the United States of America for the calendar year of 1961, pursuant to Public Law 249, 77th Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1913. A letter from the president, Congressional Medal of Honor Society of the United States of America, transmitting the Annual Auditor's Report of the Congressional Medal of Honor Society of the United States of America for the calendar year 1961, pursuant to Public Law 642, 85th Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1914. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report to the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House of Representatives pursuant to section 1(d) of the act of July 21, 1961 (75 Stat. 216), and pursuant to rule XL of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

1915. A letter from the Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting a report to the Committee on Science and Astronautics of the House of Representatives pursuant to section 3 of the act of July 21, 1961 (75 Stat. 216, 217), and pursuant to rule XL of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

1916. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to authorize appropriations for the fiscal years 1964 and 1965 for the construction of certain highways in accordance with title 23 of the United States Code, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Public Works.

1917. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to extend for 2 years

the existing provisions of the law relating to the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, pursuant to the order of the House of April 3, 1962, the following bill was reported on April 6, 1962:

Mr. STEED: Committee on Appropriations. H.R. 11151. A bill making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1557). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted April 9, 1962]

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. VINSON: Committee on Armed Services. H.R. 11131. A bill to authorize certain construction at military installations, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1558). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HARRIS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H.R. 8031. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 in order to give the Federal Communications Commission certain regulatory authority over television receiving apparatus; with amendment (Rept. No. 1559). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MOULDER: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 1589. An act to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to authorize the issuance of radio operator licenses to nationals of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1560). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. HARRIS: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 1668. An act to authorize the imposition of forfeitures for certain violations of the rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission in the common carrier and safety and special fields; with amendment (Rept. No. 1561). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MOULDER: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 1371. An act to amend subsection (e) of section 307 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, to permit the Commission to renew a station license in the safety and special radio services more than 30 days prior to expiration of the original license; without amendment (Rept. No. 1562). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MOULDER: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. S. 683. An act to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, by eliminating the requirement of an oath or affirmation on certain documents filed with the Federal Communications Commission; without amendment (Rept. No. 1563). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, pursuant to the order of the House of April 3, 1962, the following bill was introduced April 6, 1962:

By Mr. STEED:

H.R. 11151. A bill making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1963, and for other purposes.

[Introduced and referred April 9, 1962]

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS:

H.R. 11152. A bill to amend the act of August 13, 1946, relating to Federal participation in the cost of protecting the shores of the United States and its territories and possessions; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. GLENN:

H.R. 11153. A bill to amend the act of August 13, 1946, relating to Federal participation in the cost of protecting the shores of the United States and its territories and possessions; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. KEARNS:

H.R. 11154. A bill to amend the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, to require that licensees be bonded to insure that all reparation orders are paid; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MONTROYA:

H.R. 11155. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to assist in compensating for the hazardous and arduous nature of employment in certain occupations, and for the decreased life expectancy of persons engaged in such occupations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KING of Utah:

H.R. 11156. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to assist in compensating for the hazardous and arduous nature of employment in certain occupations, and for the decreased life expectancy of persons engaged in such occupations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 11157. A bill to amend title II of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 to permit loans to be made under that act to part-time students in institutions of higher education; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MULTER:

H.R. 11158. A bill to authorize the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to provide additional assistance for the development of comprehensive and coordinated mass transportation systems in metropolitan and other urban areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RIVERS of Alaska:

H.R. 11159. A bill to make clear that fishermen's organizations, regardless of their technical legal status, have a voice in the ex-vessel sale of fish or other aquatic products on which the livelihood of their members depends; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ROSENTHAL:

H.R. 11160. A bill to provide for the desegregation of public schools, with all deliberate speed, including nationwide first-step compliance by 1963, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 11161. A bill to protect the right to vote in Federal elections free from arbitrary discrimination by literacy tests or other means; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 11162. A bill to make the Commission on Civil Rights a permanent agency in the executive branch of the Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.R. 11163. A bill to amend the National Cultural Center Act in order to extend for 5 additional years the period during which funds for the construction of the National Cultural Center may be obtained, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H.R. 11164. A bill to approve an amendatory repayment contract negotiated with the Quincy Columbia Basin Irrigation District, authorize similar contracts with any of the Columbia Basin Irrigation districts, and to amend the Columbia Basin Project Act of 1943 (57 Stat. 14), as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 11165. A bill to promote the coordination and development of effective Federal and State programs relating to outdoor recreation, and to provide financial assistance to the States for outdoor recreation planning, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 11166. A bill to promote the coordination and development of effective Federal and State programs relating to outdoor recreation, and to provide financial assistance to the States for outdoor recreation planning, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KYL:

H.R. 11167. A bill to promote the coordination and development of effective Federal and State programs relating to outdoor recreation, and to provide financial assistance to the States for outdoor recreation planning, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mrs. PFOST:

H.R. 11168. A bill to promote the coordination and development of effective Federal and State programs relating to outdoor recreation, and to provide financial assistance to the States for outdoor recreation planning, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. RIVERS of Alaska:

H.R. 11169. A bill to promote the coordination and development of effective Federal and State programs relating to outdoor recreation, and to provide financial assistance to the States for outdoor recreation planning, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ST. GERMAIN:

H.R. 11170. A bill to promote the coordination and development of effective Federal and State programs relating to outdoor recreation, and to provide financial assistance to the States for outdoor recreation planning, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H.R. 11171. A bill to promote the coordination and development of effective Federal and State programs relating to outdoor recreation, and to provide financial assistance to the States for outdoor recreation planning, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ASPINALL:

H.R. 11172. A bill to provide for the establishment of a land conservation fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

H.R. 11173. A bill to provide for the establishment of a land conservation fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. KYL:

H.R. 11174. A bill to provide for the establishment of a land conservation fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mrs. PFOST:

H.R. 11175. A bill to provide for the establishment of a land conservation fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ST. GERMAIN:

H.R. 11176. A bill to provide for the establishment of a land conservation fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SAYLOR:

H.R. 11177. A bill to provide for the establishment of a land conservation fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DOMINICK:

H.R. 11178. A bill to amend section 2318 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (relating to reservation of mineral lands) to prohibit sales of gold by the United States for nonmonetary purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 11179. A bill to provide that the price at which the Coast and Geodetic Survey sells aeronautical radio navigation charts and certain related material to the public shall not be less than the total cost thereof; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. WIDNALL:

H.R. 11180. A bill to provide that the National Capital Planning Commission shall undertake a study to determine the best possible location for the National Cultural Center; to the Committee on Public Works.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to price supports for milk; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States

relative to the selection of the city of Antioch as a site for an experimental saline water conversion plant; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to west coast shipbuilding; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to Federal aid for State Highway Route 115; to the Committee on Public Works.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mrs. BOLTON:

H.R. 11181. A bill to exempt from taxation certain property of the National Society, Daughters of the American Colonists in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BROWN:

H.R. 11182. A bill for the relief of Lawrence E. Bird; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROYHILL:

H.R. 11183. A bill for the relief of Isabel K. Lanning; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIVERS of Alaska:

H.R. 11184. A bill to authorize the admittance of the vessel *City of New Orleans* to

American registry and to permit the use of such vessel in the coastwise trade; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

291. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Walter C. Peterson, city clerk, Los Angeles, Calif., relative to opposing Federal income taxation of the interest derived from public bonds; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

292. Also, petition of Marjorie Merritt, city clerk, South Pasadena, Calif., relative to opposing legislation that would place an income tax on the income from State and local bonds; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

293. Also, petition of Isabel L. Dedmore, city clerk, Maywood, Calif., relative to opposing legislation for Federal taxation of interest derived from public bonds; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

294. Also, petition of F. A. Ziemer, city clerk, Vernon, Calif., relative to opposing legislation for Federal taxation of interest derived from public bonds; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

295. Also, petition of Hisao Uema, president, assembly of the village of Kadena, Okinawa, requesting the return of administrative authority of Okinawa to Japan; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

First Annual Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner at Huntington, W. Va., Is Addressed by Senator Randolph

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT C. BYRD

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, April 9, 1962

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, more than 400 persons attended the first Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner which the sponsoring Democratic Women's Club of Cabell County held on Saturday, April 7, 1962. This dinner will be an annual event in Huntington.

Russell Dunbar, a prominent Huntington attorney and active participant in Democratic Party affairs, was toastmaster, and the official party organization was represented by the Democratic State chairman, Robert P. McDonough, of Parkersburg; by the associate Democratic State chairman, Mrs. Thelma Hall, of Madison; and by the Cabell County Democratic chairman, Hanley Morgan. And my good friend and colleague Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH was the principal speaker.

Also present and appropriately recognized were Representative Ken Hechler, of Huntington, who ably represents his district; Hon. Milton Ferguson, mayor of Wayne and a former State tax commissioner; and Mrs. Hilda Long, publisher of the Huntington Advertiser, a daily afternoon newspaper, the editorial policies of which are vigorous in their

espousal of the principles of the Democratic Party and the programs of the administration; and C. H. Koontz, of Charleston, legislative auditor for the West Virginia Legislature.

Although official business prevented Mayor John Durkin, of Huntington, from remaining for the program of the evening, he was present to extend official greetings to the visiting guests and to extend congratulations to the sponsoring Democratic Women's Club of Cabell County, the officers of which are the following:

Mrs. Andrew Kitchen, president; Mrs. Kemp Cottle and Mrs. Joe Gessner, vice presidents; Mrs. John Edwin Greene, treasurer; Mrs. Charles Adkins, secretary; and Mrs. Homer Chapman, corresponding secretary.

State Chairman McDonough, in introducing Senator RANDOLPH, referred to the latter as "Mr. Ready Democrat" and noted that the Senator has pledged active participation in the party's campaign effort in this year's elections.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the speech by my colleague at this significant event.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SPEECH BY SENATOR JENNINGS RANDOLPH, OF WEST VIRGINIA, JEFFERSON-JACKSON DAY DINNER, HOTEL FREDERICK, HUNTINGTON, W. VA., SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1962

Mr. Toastmaster, Chairman McDonough, ladies of the host Women's Democratic Club of Cabell County, and fellow Democrats, it is with gratitude that I acknowledge the privilege afforded me to address this significant gathering.

The officers of the sponsoring Women's Democratic Club of Cabell County inform me that this is the first of what they pledge will be an annual Jefferson-Jackson Day observance in Huntington. Congratulations not only for this splendid beginning, but also for the determination to carry forward into the future.

Real progress has been made and is being made by our country under the aggressive leadership of President John Kennedy and Vice President LYNDON JOHNSON.

But in assessing the measure and the quality of this progress we should give adequate consideration to the fact that the Kennedy administration has been in office approximately 2 weeks less than a year and a quarter.

In that relatively short span our administration truly has our Nation on the move again. This is so because the Democratic President and Vice President, working with the Democratic Congress, accepted willingly the challenging struggle of the unfinished business of America.

And, my fellow Democrats, ours is an administration imbued with the spirit of the Democratic Party which, although the oldest political party in existence, is still the youngest in this country measured by vitality.

Ours is the party of youth and the administration exemplifies this characteristic under the leadership of a President who sees our country and the world in terms of the tomorrows while not relying entirely on the yesterdays.

It is because the Democratic Party surveys the present in terms of the future that, with only mild interruptions in the past 30 years, we have merited the confidence of the majority of the American people. There is justice in this condition, for our party itself has confidence in the citizen and in the American future.

These qualities—youth, optimism, confidence in the frontiers of the future—lie at the heart of the American spirit and of the